

THE RULES OF FRIDAY

Rules and Problems and Advantages:
In the light of Quran and Hadith:

Qutba of Last Journey *Qutba of Shifaate Kubra.*



EDITED BY:

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THE IMPORTANCE AND DIGNITY OF FRIDAY

It is evident that from the times of day-one the day of Friday has achieved great importance and dignity. All the important Orders of Allah Tala have been passed on the Earth and all important events taking place on Earth have been taken place on the day of Friday. Even the Dooms day it is strongly believed that it will happen on Friday only. Therefore, in Quran and Hadith the day of Friday has achieved great importance; for example it is said that:

Allah Tala began creating the creatures from Monday and all the creatures were completely born and completed the process on Friday and all of them were gathered together on Friday, (Juma) and Juma means to gather all together at one place.

ADAM:

The Special Order given by Allah i.e., to collect the material for building the statue of Adam was also given on the day of Friday only. The statue of the Adam was also completed on the day of Friday itself. And on Friday only the soul entered into the body of Adam. On Friday only the Angels bowed before the Adam and on Friday only was sent into the Heavens. On the day of Friday Bibi Hawwa was created from one of the most tainted rib of Adams and was born young. On Friday Adam and Eve were married in the Heavens. Payment of Meher was fixed in the shape of sending 20 times Darood and Salam over Rasulullah ﷺ which was immediately paid.

Great Events took place On Fridays:

On the Earth great events took place on Fridays only some of which are mentioned below:-

Expulsion from the Heavens:

The Devil incited Adam and Eve to disobey Allah and made them to be expelled from the Heavens on Friday night both were separated and left Adam over the Indian Hills (Sri Lanka) and Eve was sent over Jiddah.

And Adam repented his mistake in heavens and wept for 200 years and prayed for pardon; however, seeking the blessings of Rasulullah SAS prayed for pardon which was accepted by God on the day of Friday. After a long period Father Adam and Mother Eve both united in the field of Arafat in Arab and this union also took place on Friday itself.

Adam expired on the day of Friday only.

Noah:

Prophet Noah was saved from the Great Typhoon on the day of Friday only. Prophet Idris AS was called on the Heaven on the day of Friday only. The Tribe of Prophet Saleh AS was destroyed due to their intense disobedience to their prophet through a loud cry. Prophet Abraham AS who was thrown in the Forge had turned into a cool Garden on Friday. The sacrifice of Prophet Ismail AS was also on Friday. The good news of the birth of Prophet Issac was given to Prophet Abraham on Friday only. The tribe of Prophet Looth AS was destroyed by the stony rain on Friday. Prophet Jacob was separated from Prophet Yousuf for 40 years and were united in Egypt on Friday. The Tribe of Prophet Shoaib AS of Madeen was destroyed by a catastrophic voice. The enemy of Prophet Moses, Faroah and his

followers were drowned in the River Neel on the day of Friday. Qaroon was pressed in the Earth on the day of Friday. Prophet Haroon AS was made his deputy on Friday only. Prophet David's repent was accorded sanction on Friday. Prophet Solomon got his lost kingdom on Friday itself. Bilqis brought faith with Solomon and became Muslim on Friday. Prophet Ayub convulsed from disease on Friday. Prophet Yunus was bailed out of the stomach of the Whale on Friday. Prophet Zakaria got the good news of the birth of his son Yohanna on the day of Friday. Prophet Jesus was lifted up on the skies from his enemies on Friday. The good news of pardoning the followers of Prophet Mohammed ﷺ SAS was also received on Friday.

THE DOOMS' DAY:

The Doom's Day will also take place on Friday. That is why except the man and the Jin and devils, all creatures of Allah like Angels, Skies, Earth, Hills, etc., are living in an apprehension that the Doom's day may occur on the present Friday only.

THE ADVANTAGE OF FRIDAY:

Eidul Momineen: Rasulullah ﷺ SAS has said: Friday is the best of all days, Khairul-Ayyam, Syedul Ayyam and Friday is the day of Eid of Muslims. Even Friday has an edge over the days of Eidul Fitre and Eidul Azha.

The day of Haj for the Poor persons;

Rasulullah ﷺ SAS said: That Friday is the day of Haj for my followers, who are poor, downtrodden and Fakirs. Reward on Friday alms is increased to a minimum of ten times.

Approved prayer:

Friday possesses such a moment in which what ever is prayed is instantly approved. In the Heavens the Appearance of Allah is done on the day of Friday only. Those who expire on Friday they are rewarded with the reward of a martyre and is protected from the wrath of the grave.

The Past Ummats:

Rasulullah ﷺ said: Allah had ordered all the past followers of Prophets to gather on Friday and pray and thank but due to their misfortune they differed and were deprived of the benefits of Friday and this great advantage came in the luck of my followers.

Jews and Christians:

The Jews fixed Sunday in place of Friday and the Christians on Monday thus the Jews have fixed after two days and the Christians after three days. Even today, these communities treat these days as august and conduct prayers.

Ummate Mohammedia:

Just as our holy day has an edge over their holy day, in the same way on the day of Qayamat my Ummat will have an edge over all other Ummats and my Ummat will first get rid of its accounts of this world.

THE NAMAZE JUMA:

In Quran,
Allah Tala says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ فَاسْعَوْا إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَذَرُوا الْبَيْعَ ذَٰلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ (جمعة-۹)

'Ya-ayyuhallazina Amanu Iza noodissalath min youmiljumuati fasau ila ziklillahi va zarulbai zalikum khairullakum in kuntum talamoon.

Translation: O'Muslims, If they call for prayers on the day of Friday, then you all run for Namaz and Zikr and stop purchase and sale. This is good for yourself if you know. Friday prayers are must by obeying it one gets great rewards.

*Momino Namaze Juma jis ka naam hai
Sou shaheedon ka sawab vo ajr uske nam hai*

There are Six Conditions of eligibility of Friday Prayers:

1. Muqem (Resident persons): (A Traveller is exempted from Friday Prayers). A Traveller is that person who has traveled 60-100 Kms distance from his native town is a Traveller.
2. Healthy. (A sick person is exempted) in the same way a person who is the only serving person to the sick person. Very old and weak person who cannot walk and comes under sick persons category.
3. He should not be a slave. But in today's society, there is no custom of slavery.
4. He must be a male person: Women are excepted from the Friday prayers.
5. Must be able to walk; A lame person is exempted from Friday prayers.
6. Must have good sight: A blind person is exempted from Friday Prayers but those having weak sight are not exempted.

Clarification: If a Traveler, sick person, slave, woman, lame and blind person upon whom it is not binding to perform Friday prayers, if do the prayers as Afternoon prayers, then it is better and woman also can do the afternoon prayers instead of Friday prayers it is better for them.

The Terms and Conditions of Friday Prayers:

There are six conditions for performing the Friday prayers:

(1) Misr (2) Muslim King (3) The Time of Afternoon Prayer
(4) Address (Qutba) (5) Jamaat (6) General Azaan.

First Condition: Misr: Misr means the name of inhabitants where such Muslims live upon whom Friday Prayer is Wajib and it is in such huge gathering that the biggest mosque available there is not sufficient to house them.

Second Condition: Muslim King: In order to fulfill the condition of Friday Prayer it is necessary to have the Muslim Ruler or King or his appointed deputy (Deputy Amir or Qazi or Qateeb or Imam) either Imam should be present or his permission must be sought.

Third Condition: It is conditional to read Qutba (Address) before the Prayers.

Fourth Condition: The Time of Afternoon: To fulfill the conditions of Friday, it is necessary to have the time of Afternoon. If the prayer is done before the time or after the time of afternoon prayer, then it becomes nullified.

Fifth Condition: Jamaat: Jamaat i.e., besides the Imam, there should be at least three followers from beginning of prayer to the end.

Sixth Condition: General Azaan: General Azaan means every one is invited for joining the Prayers is compulsory. The doors of the Mosque cannot be closed and performed the Prayer which is not correct.

The Celebration of Eidul Momineen:

The saying of Prophet Mohammed ﷺ SAS:

Our Prophet Mohammed ﷺ SAS said: Right from Thursday itself one should start preparing for the Friday Prayer, i.e., clothes for wearing on Friday must be made ready, hair cutting, nail removing, arrange scent for application on Friday, thus all the required things must be made ready for the Friday prayers on Thursday itself so as not to indulge oneself in unnecessary worries for arranging them on Friday.

Fortunate Person: Renowned saints of Islam have told that the most fortunate person is he who starts arranging the required things for Friday Prayers on Thursday itself.

Unfortunate Person: The worst and the most unfortunate person is he who does not know when the Friday falls and goes asking other people as to which is the day of Friday?

The Friday Bath: The Friday Bath is the Sunnate-Moukeda. Hence one must take a bath on Friday positively and without fail because according to Ahadith the Friday bath has special significance and also to brush teeth with Neem-tree stick on Friday has got immense significance according to Ahadith. And if there are more than one reason to take bath even then one single bath is sufficient besides the sawab of Friday.

The proverb of the people of Madina: If the people of Madina hated any one they used to call him a person worst than he who did not take bath on Friday. Thus the importance of taking bath on Friday is repeatedly emphasized by our beloved Prophet Mohammed ﷺ SAS. Even Prophet Mohammed ﷺ SAS used to take bath without fail on Fridays.

THE METHOD OF BATH:

On the day of Friday one should take a bath after the morning prayer.

Compulsory terms of Bath:

There are three compulsory terms of Bath.

1. To take water in mouth and wash mouth.
2. To take water in the nostrils.
3. To wash the body completely.

First Compulsory term: (To take water in mouth and wash mouth). So that complete mouth is filled with water and wash mouth and throw out water is sufficient to fulfill the first term.

Second Compulsory term: To take water in both the nostrils and wet it and clean the nose.

The Third Compulsory term: To wash the whole body with water which includes washing the head, hairs, ears, beard, moustaches, eye-brows, abdomen washing including washing the earlobes.

If women's hair are twined then wetting them in the roots is sufficient and they need not be opened for washing. If the hairs of men and women are open and untwined, then they should be compulsorily washed. If the nails, forehead are painted and it is dried then it should be removed and washed thoroughly.

Mehendi & Paint: If Mehendi colour is still appearing, then it does not stand any hurdle in the Taharat. But the paint on the nails must be removed completely otherwise Vazu and Bath are not acceptable.

Sunnats: In a Bath, there are five (5)

- Sunnats:**
1. Both the hands must be washed till the elbows.
 2. To Wash the private parts.
 3. To remove the impurities from the body.
 4. To do Vazu.
 5. To wash the complete body three times with water.

Masnoon Method: The best method of bath is that first of all one should aim for taking bath and then say

Bismilla Hirrahmanirrahim and then both the hands till the elbows should be washed three times then private parts should be washed and then if on the body any dust is accumulated it should be washed and then one should perform Vazu and then start bathing from the head onwards then pour water on the right hand shoulder in the same method second time head should be washed and then pour the water on the left hand shoulder and thus three times the water is poured over the complete body then the Bath is completed.

The Aim of Bathing: The time of aiming for bath is before you start bathing.

نَوَيْتُ أَنْ أَعْتَسِلَ مِنْ غُسْلِ الْجُمُعَةِ اِمْتِنَالاً لِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى طَهَارَةً
لِلْبَدَنِ لِاسْتِبَاحَةِ الصَّلَاةِ وَرَفَعِ الْحَدِّثِ .

Navaitu An Aqtasil min guslil Jumati imtisalan li amrillaahi tala taharatan lil badani li istibahatissalathi va rafa al hadasi.

Meaning: I do hereby aim for bathing for the Friday Prayer upon the orders of Allah so as to become clean so that I can stand for Namaaz.

Dress: It is the practice of Prophet Mohammed ﷺ SAS to wear good clothes after the Friday Bath and apply scent and on Friday to tie Amama is Mustahab. On Friday it is better to go to Jama Masjid early in the morning. Who ever goes as early in the morning he will get the same advantage and reward (Sawab).

The Reward of Sacrifice: First person to go to Jama Masjid in the early morning gets the reward equal to sacrificing a Camel, second to get the reward equal to that of a cow, and the next person to get the reward equal to that of a goat, next person to get the reward equal to cock and next person as equal to an egg.

To engage oneself in Zikr on Friday:

Therefore, one should reach early in the mosque and sit near the Imam. It is Mustahab to fill the mosque with scent. On Friday one should send maximum Darude Shareef. On Friday one should read Surah Kahaf it is better. Between Asar and Magrib one should engage himself much in Zikr and should be busy in prayer since it is possible that one's prayers will be accepted during that time it is hoped.

The Rules of Azaan of Friday and problems:

Like the five prayers, the Azaan is also Sunnate Moukeda for the Friday Prayers. After the Noon i.e., the time of Zohar, Azaan should be called. After hearing the first Azaan of Friday all business and works should be closed and should go to mosque which is Wajib. At this time it is not correct to engage oneself in any type of work or business rather it is prohibited(haram). It is Sunnat to reply to the first Azaan of Friday prayer. The second Azaan of Friday should be called inside the mosque in front of the Imam when the Imam is sitting on the dice to read the Qutba. To call the Aqamat for Friday prayer is also good. Aqamat should be said after the Qutba. The second Azaan should not be replied. But it is good to reply to the Aqamath.

The Reply to Aqamath: Should sit at one's place itself and listen to the Aqamath. On saying 'Haiyya Alassalat ya haiyya alalfalah, one can stand up which is sunnat and when saying: Qad Qamassalat, then should say and reply: Aqamahallahu va Adamaha.
(Meaning: It (Namaaz) May Allah always continue it (Namaaz) to be performed.

Caution: If anyone is taking lunch and he fears that he may miss the Friday Prayer, then he should leave the lunch and run for the mosque for Friday.

First Line: One should reach the mosque early and should sit in the first line. Having place in the first line one should not sit in the second line. When the first line is filled then it is good to sit in the second line and in the same way all lines should be arranged. The first line is more preferred by Allah than the second and then the third line etc.,

If you reach the mosque late then do not try to advance by jumping the lines to reach the first line. Where ever place is available one should sit there only.

Caution: If anyone arrives in the mosque after the Qutba is started, he should sit in the last line even though there may be vacant place in the advanced lines because it is not good to jump lines when the Qutba is going on.

Special Instruction: During the prayer, the lines should be adjusted rightly i.e., people should not stand in indifferent manner but all the participants should stand as equal and there should not be left any space in between. (It is written in the Hadith that in the open spaces the devil indulges in his activities).

Hadith: Every entrant for the Friday prayer should understand that he should not go from the front of any body who is praying. It is written in the Hadith that if a person comes to know the sin of going in front of the person who is praying then he will stand up for 40 days in the same position.

The Line of Children: During the prayers the children should not be brought in between the lines rather they should be made to stand in the last line. Those children who are less than 7 years old they should not be brought to mosque itself.

The Respect of the Member(Dice) : It is learned from renowned saints that our prophet Mohammed ﷺ used to sit on the last step of the dice and gave Qutba.

Siddiqe Akbar (R) : Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiqe (R) used to sit on the second step during his times and used to deliver the Qutba. After him

Hazrat Farooqe Azam (R) : Reached to sit on the first step of the dice and deliver the Qutba during his times, but thought that if we descend one by one step we will reach the heaven hence as a mark of

respect to the prophet leaving the last step he chose the second step to sit and deliver the Qutba and till date it is continuing.

Note: If due to huge congregation it is not possible to look the Qateeb then there is no mistake in climbing to the third step.

The Manners of Qutba:

When the Imam advances towards the Mimber (Dice) every one should stop doing Zikr etc., and should become attentive towards the Qateeb. When the Qateeb sits on the dice then the Moazzan should stand in front of the Qateeb and should call second Azaan. Immediately after the Azaan the Qateeb should stand up and start delivering the Qutba.

And when the Qutba is delivered all the audiences should listen to the Qutba from beginning to the end whether the audiences are near or far away from the Qateeb and whether they are able to listen to it or not.

Makroohe Tahreemi: Any act which causes disturbance during the delivery of Qutba is called Makroohe Tahreemi, like eating, drinking, walking, talking, wishing or reading Quran or praying Nafil Namaaz or telling any religious problem or solution etc, are all Makroohe Tahreemi.

Problem: All those things which are prohibited during the Namaaz like eating, drinking, wishing or answering are all prohibited during the delivery of Qutba. It is compulsory to keep quite and listen to Qutba.

Caution: All those things which are prohibited during the Namaaz are prohibited during Qutba also. All those things which are Makrooh during Namaaz are makrooh during the Qutba also. If any one enters the mosque and says Alhamdu Lillah then no one should give reply to it. If any one is performing Sunnat Namaaz and the Qutba has started then he should shorten his prayer and complete it early.

The Manners of Sitting: The audiences should sit facing the West (Qibla) and should sit on folded legs in Qayeda and should place both the hands on them and even if the voice of Qutba is not reaching them

they should sit in discipline. During the Qutba none should talk or read or engage himself in any Zikr nor they should warn others as it also amounts to talking.

Miscellaneous Qutbas: Besides Friday Qutba i.e., Qutba of Eidul Fitr, Qutba of Eidul Azha and Qutba of Nikah listening is Wajib.

Darood Shareef: During the Qutba when the name of our prophet comes then the audiences should say Darood within their hearts and telling loudly Raziallahu Anhu is Makrooh. Before the end of the Second Qutba no one should stand up for Namaaz.

The Better Qutba: It is better that on each occasion a new Qutba is delivered and such problems should be addressed of which people are facing them. If the same Qutba is delivered on every Friday there is no harm in it. But depending upon one one Qutba always is also not desirable.

THE QUTBA OF FRIDAY

(Rules, conditions, problems).

The Qutba of Friday Prayer: The condition of Friday prayer is the Qutba. Without the Qutba of Friday the Namaaz is not correct. It is compulsory to read the Qutba in the presence of at least 3 major persons who can qualify as Imam who should be present from beginning to end if the number is less than three then this does not qualify for Qutba.

Compulsory Acts: In a Qutba there are two compulsory things. 1. Time. 2. Zikr of Allah Tala.

The First compulsory act is Time: The time of Qutba starts after the noon till beginning of Namaaz time. If the Qutba is delivered before or after this time then it is void.

The Second Compulsory act: Zikr of Allah Tala: During the Qutba the Zikr of Allah like Subhanallah, or Alhamdulillah or Allahu Akbar

should be stated otherwise it is void. Though by telling once as aimed for Qutba it is completed but without any reason sufficing for the above is against the Sunnat and it is Makroohe Tahreemi.

Sunnats: In a Qutba there are 12 Sunnats.

1. To Read the Qutba on the Member (Dice).
2. To read the Qutba duly with Taharat.
3. To read the Qutba by standing up.
4. The Qateeb should face the audiences.
5. To read two Qutbas.
6. In between both the Qutbas to sit at least for a period in which at least three Ayaats could be read.
7. Before starting the Qutba to say in heart 'Aoozubillahi Minashaytanirajeem.
8. The Qutba should be delivered in such a way that it is heard by one and all.
9. The Qutba should be started with the words 'Alhamdulillah'.

First Qutba: In the First Qutba the appreciation of only one Allah and witness that Prophet Mohammed ﷺ is His prophet and sending Darood over him and then should address Muslims and read three ayaats from Quran or one big Ayat. The First Qutba should be delivered in a loud voice as compared to the Second Qutba.

Second Qutba: In the Second Qutba also the appreciation of only One Allah and witnesses and Daroode Shareef and to read one ayat from Quran and in stead of addressing the audiences should pray for the Muslims. Both the Qutbas should be read in Arabic which is Sunnate Moukeda. To read other than Arabic or joining Arabic with any other language is against the Sunnat and it is Makroohe Tahreemi.

(During the period of Sahabas hundreds of countries were conquered and many of the Sahabas also knew various other languages but the Qutba was delivered in Arabic language only.

Note: Before the Qutba the local people can be explained the contents of the Qutba in their language.

Mustahibat: In the Qutba the Qateeb should praise Allah and

witnesses and then start giving guidelines and in the Second Qutba the Darood on prophet Mohammed ﷺ, his family members, Khulafae Rashedeen, Ammen Mukrameen, (Uncle of prophet) and the discussion of Sahabas and to pray for them.

The Stick: The holding of stick, Burja or sword etc., is Masnoon.

The Quantum of Qutba: The Qutba should be short and less than the Namaaz and the Namaaz should be lengthy than the Qutba that is it should be equal to Sura Hijrat or Surah Burooj.

The Rakaat of Friday Prayer: In the Friday Prayer, first 4 Rakaat Sunnate Moukeda with one Salam and then two Farz with Jamaat then four Rakaat Sunnate Moukeda with one Salam then again 2 Sunnat then 2 Nafil Rakaat. If you enter the mosque at the time of delivering the Qutba then four Rakaat Sunnate Moukeda should not be done in stead one should engage himself in listening to Qutba and after the Farz Namaaz of Friday it should be performed.

Aim: (Niyyat): نويت ان اصلى ركعتى الفرض صلوة الجمعة خالصا لله تعالى متوجها الى جهة الكعبة الشريفة .

Navaitu an usalli rakatil farz salatil jumati khalisan lillahi tala mutavujjiha ila jahatil kaabatisharifa.

Or one should aim his niyyat in his own language. Two Rakat Farz for Namaaze juma I aim to perform having my face towards the Kaaba under the Imam with Jamaat then say Allahu Akbar and tie his hands. And the Imam should aim as Imam. The two rakat Friday prayer should be done with Jahar. All those who are eligible to become Imam for all other Namaaz can also become Imam on Friday. He who reads Qutba should preferably do act as Imam and if any other person leads as Imam then such person should be listened to the Qutba. A Travellor, sick, slave on whom the Namaaz is not compulsory on them the Friday prayer is not compulsory. After the Qutba is completed immediately Aqamat should be said and the Namaaz should be started which is Masnoon. Between the Qutba and Namaaz talking about worldly affairs is not correct.

Avoiding Friday attracts strict warnings:

Sealing the hearts: Such person who avoids three Friday prayers without any valid reason, then Allah Tala seals his heart and then he is left in the lurch and Allah Tala dislikes him.

His Prayers also would not be heard: Those who avoid Friday prayers their prayers will not be accepted and their good deeds like Namaaz, Zakat and Haj will also not be accepted.

The Declaration by Prophet ﷺ: Our beloved prophet Mohammed ﷺ one day told that I firmly decided one day to appoint one Imam in my place and ask him to order for Namaaz and burn their houses who do not attend to Friday prayers.

The indication of division: Such person who without any valid reason avoids Friday prayers he is written as Munafiq in the book and it will never change.

The revelation of great reward for those who attend to Friday Prayers:

The great reward from the Baitul Mamoor:

It is written that in the Kaaba of Heaven also the Friday is observed i.e., Azaan, Qutba, Namaaz and prayer etc. is performed. Hazrat Gabriel gives Azaan and prays and says that all my rewards have bestowed among all the Moazzans of the Ummate Mohammedia. In the same fashion Hazrat Israfil AS gives Qutba and declares that all his rewards have been bestowed among all the Qateeb of Ummate Mohammedia. And all the Angels who perform Namaaz on Friday send their rewards to all the audiences of the Ummate Mohammedia.

Rahmate Ilahi: After hearing the prayers of all the Angels in the Baitul Mamoor, Allah Tala's Rahmat is generated and Allah Tala pronounces that : 'My Great Power witnesses all of you that I have pardoned all those audiences of Friday prayers who performed Namaaz in my Habib's Ummat and have protected them from the

wrath of hell for ever.

خطبة سفر قبر Qutba Journey to World Hereafter

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الْجَلِيلِ الْأَكْبَرِ. مُنْشِئِي أَصْنَافِ الْفُطْرِ. رَافِعِ السَّمَاءِ بِغَيْرِ عَمَدٍ
يُنْظَرُ. خَالِقِ الْجِنَّ وَالْبَشَرِ. رَازِقِ الْجِنَّ وَالْبَشَرِ. أَشْهَدُ أَلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ
لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ لَا لَهُ ثَانٌ. هُوَ اللَّهُ صَمَدٌ لَا لَهُ ثَانٌ. هُوَ اللَّهُ وَاحِدٌ لَا لَهُ
ثَانٌ. وَهُوَ اللَّهُ فَرْدٌ لَا لَهُ ثَانٌ. وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ سَيِّدَنَا مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولَهُ. وَهُوَ
عَبْدُهُ لَا لَهُ ثَانٌ وَهُوَ رَسُولُهُ لَا لَهُ ثَانٌ. وَهُوَ نَبِيُّهُ لَا لَهُ ثَانٌ. وَهُوَ حَبِيبُهُ لَا لَهُ
ثَانٌ. وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ. وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ ه

اما بعد! فَقَدْ قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى فِي الْقُرْآنِ الْعَظِيمِ. أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعِثَ مَنَّا فِي الْقُبُورِ
وَحُصِّلَ مَنَّا فِي الصُّدُورِ إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ الْخَبِيرُ. وَقَالَ. كُلُّ مَنْ عَلَيْهَا فَانٍ
وَيَبْقَى وَجْهُ رَبِّكَ ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ. أَوْ كَمَا قَالَ. كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ. يَا أَيُّهَا
آدَمُ لَنَا بَدَنٌ ضَعِيفٌ وَرَأْدٌ قَلِيلٌ قَلِيلٌ وَسَفَرٌ طَوِيلٌ طَوِيلٌ وَآخِرَ نِيَابَتِنَا
وَآخِرَ مَرْكَبَتِنَا جَنَارَةٌ وَآخِرَ مَنْزِلِنَا قَبْرٌ. وَفَرَّاشُنَا تَرَابٌ. وَوَلَدْنَا يَتِيمٌ. وَمَا لَنَا
مَقْسُومٌ إِلَّا يَأْتِ أُولَى الْأَلْبَابِ. وَعَلَيْنَا الْحِسَابُ. وَحَلَالُهَا حِسَابٌ. وَلِحَرَامُهَا عَذَابٌ
وَلِشَبْهَتِهَا عِتَابٌ. فَاعْتَبِرُوا يَا أُولَى الْأَلْبَابِ. تَفَكَّرُوا يَا أُولَى الْأَبْصَارِ أَيُّهَا الْإِحْوَانِ
فَاقْرَأُوا أَمَا تَيْسَّرَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ. وَذَكُرُوا أَهَادِمُ الدَّاتِ. وَقَوْمُوا أَوْصُوا مَوْلَى اللَّهِ قَانِتِينَ
لَعَلَّكُمْ تَفْلِحُونَ. وَتَوَبُّوا إِلَى اللَّهِ. وَاللَّهُ تَوَّابٌ رَحِيمٌ. وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ. بَارَكَ اللَّهُ
لَنَا وَلَكُمْ بِالْقُرْآنِ الْعَظِيمِ. وَنَفَعْنَا وَإِيَّاكُمْ بِالْآيَاتِ وَذِكْرِ الْحَكِيمِ. إِنَّهُ تَعَالَى جِوَادٌ
مَلِكٌ بَرُّوْءٌ رَحِيمٌ وَرَبُّ حَلِيمٌ ه

Meaning: All praise is for Allah Tala who is the creator and owner of whole world and is the care taker. I witness that there is no God except Allah and none is worth worshipping except Him and no one is share holder with Him. He is One and pure and defectless. All need His help. He does not need any body's help and He does not need from any one.

And I also witness that Hazrat Mohammed ﷺ is a man and the beloved prophet of Allah whom Allah has made Rahmatul Lil Alameen and Shafiul Muznibeen and sent him.

Our prophet ﷺ, loved poor, downtrodden and the fakirs in particular. And he is best source in our both the worlds. Many many Darood and Salam on our prophet ﷺ and and his family and Ashab.

Brothers of Islam; when the dead persons will be brought to life again on the day of Qayamat then their hearts will be seen and if their hearts are found with the love of Allah and Rasul then they will succeed.

O'men. Be alert in this world because we have to proceed to the another world from here, i.e., every living being will touch the death.

O'brother; As soon as we are dead we will be wrapped up in coffin, and taken to the burial ground and will be put in the grave. Make your grave a paradise with your good deeds lest you may repent. O'men; repent now with the inner heart since Allah likes them very much who repent with inner heart.

Visit to the Parent's Graveyard on every Friday:

Our prophet ﷺ said that those who visit their parent's graves on every Friday and reads Sura Yaseen then Allah will pardon them as many words are there in the Yaseen Shareef.

Approved Haj: It is written that he who visits his parents grave he gets the reward of one approved Haj. And he who regularly visits his parents graves then the Angels will visit his grave.

All the deeds will be presented on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday:

It is said that on Tuesday and Thursdays all the people's deeds are presented in the service of Allah and Prophet and their children's deeds are presented in the service of their parents and their prophets. And they feel happy to look at their good deeds. Thus be afraid of Allah and do not trouble your dead people with your bad deeds.

خطبه جمعه. شفاعت كبرى

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ - هُوَ خَالِقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ - وَهُوَ مَلِكُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ - أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ - وَحْدَهُ لَا مِثْلَ لَهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا حِدَّةَ لَهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا نِدَّةَ لَهُ - وَحْدَهُ لَا وَالَةَ لَهُ - وَحْدَهُ لَا وَلَدَةَ لَهُ - وَحْدَهُ لَا وَلَدَةَ لَهُ - أَحَدٌ وَصَمَدٌ وَفَرْدٌ ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِبْد - خَالِقٌ وَمَلِكٌ وَقُدُّوسٌ وَسَلَامٌ - هُوَ اللَّهُ سَتَارٌ وَغَفَّارٌ وَجَبَّارٌ وَمُتَكَبِّرٌ - سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ - وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ سَيِّدَنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدَهُ وَنَبِيَّهُ عَبْدَهُ وَحَبِيبَهُ - وَأَرْسَلَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ - وَجَعَلَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى شَفِيعَ الْمُذْنِبِينَ نَبِيًّا مُحِبًّا الْفُقَرَاءِ وَمُحِبًّا الْغُرَبَاءِ وَالْمَسَاكِينَ - وَهُوَ رَاحَةُ الْعَاشِقِينَ - وَهُوَ إِمَامُ الْقِبْلَتَيْنِ - وَهُوَ وَسِيلَتْنَا فِي الدَّارَيْنِ - بَعَثَهُ اللَّهُ نَبِيًّا وَرَسُولًا وَأَصْطَفَاهُ وَلِيًّا طَاهِرًا عَرَبِيًّا مُتَرَفًّا مُعْظَمًا قَرَشِيًّا صَاحِبِ الْمَجْدِ الْأَظْهَرِ - وَالْجَسَدِ الْأَطْهَرِ وَالْجَبِينِ الْأَرْهَرِ - وَخَصَّ بِالشَّفَاعَةِ الْكُبْرَى فِي يَوْمِ الْمَحْشَرِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ -

اما بعد : فَقَدْ قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى فِي الْقُرْآنِ الْعَظِيمِ وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ - وَقَالَ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا وَدَاعِيًا إِلَى اللَّهِ بِإِذْنِهِ وَسِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا -

.....
وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ - مَنْ زَارَ قَبْرِي فَوَجَبَتْ لَهُ شَفَاعَتِي

يَا مَعْشَرَ الْحَاضِرِينَ! وَالْمُنَادِي جِبْرِيلُ. إِنَّ الْقِيَمَةَ قَرِيبٌ قَرِيبٌ. وَالرَّبُّ
جَلِيلٌ جَلِيلٌ. وَالْمِيزَانَ عَدِيلٌ عَدِيلٌ. وَكُلٌّ وَنَبِيٌّ مُرْسَلٌ. يَقُولُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ
رَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي. وَيَقُولُ آدَمُ صَفَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ. يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي
وَيَقُولُ نُوحٌ نَحْيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي وَيَقُولُ إسمَاعِيلُ ذَبِيحُ
اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي وَيَقُولُ سُلَيْمَنُ صَاحِبِ الْمُلْكَ عَلَيْهِ
السَّلَامُ يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي وَيَقُولُ يُوسُفُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ. يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي
وَيَقُولُ نَبِيُّنَا وَحَبِيبُنَا وَكَرِيمُنَا وَشَفِيعُنَا سَيِّدُنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. يَارَبِّي أُمَّتِي أُمَّتِي يَارَبِّي أُمَّتِي أُمَّتِي. اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ
لِأُمَّتِي. اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِأُمَّتِي. وَيَقُولُ الْجَلِيلُ الْأَكْبَرُ. وَكَبِيرُ الْمُتَعَالِ. يَا حَبِيبِي
يَا حَبِيبِي يَا حَبِيبِي يَا حَبِيبِي. وَلَا تَخَفْ وَلَا تَحْزَنْ. إِنَّي أَنَا سَتَارُ الْعُيُوبِ، إِنَّي
أَنَا غَفَارُ الذُّنُوبِ، وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَى. أَلَا يَا مَعْشَرَ الْحَاضِرِينَ: قُومُوا
يَا مَعْشَرَ الْحَاضِرِينَ! وَالْمُنَادِي جِبْرِيلُ. إِنَّ الْقِيَمَةَ قَرِيبٌ قَرِيبٌ. وَالرَّبُّ
جَلِيلٌ جَلِيلٌ. وَالْمِيزَانَ عَدِيلٌ عَدِيلٌ. وَكُلٌّ وَنَبِيٌّ مُرْسَلٌ. يَقُولُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ
رَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي. وَيَقُولُ آدَمُ صَفَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ. يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي
وَيَقُولُ نُوحٌ نَحْيَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي وَيَقُولُ إسمَاعِيلُ ذَبِيحُ
اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي وَيَقُولُ سُلَيْمَنُ صَاحِبِ الْمُلْكَ عَلَيْهِ
السَّلَامُ يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي وَيَقُولُ يُوسُفُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ. يَارَبِّي نَفْسِي نَفْسِي
وَيَقُولُ نَبِيُّنَا وَحَبِيبُنَا وَكَرِيمُنَا وَشَفِيعُنَا سَيِّدُنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. يَارَبِّي أُمَّتِي أُمَّتِي يَارَبِّي أُمَّتِي أُمَّتِي. اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ
لِأُمَّتِي. اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِأُمَّتِي. وَيَقُولُ الْجَلِيلُ الْأَكْبَرُ. وَكَبِيرُ الْمُتَعَالِ. يَا حَبِيبِي
يَا حَبِيبِي يَا حَبِيبِي يَا حَبِيبِي. وَلَا تَخَفْ وَلَا تَحْزَنْ. إِنَّي أَنَا سَتَارُ الْعُيُوبِ، إِنَّي

أَنَا غَفَّارُ الذُّنُوبِ، وَاسْوَفُ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَى. أَلَا يَمَعُشَرُ الْحَاضِرِينَ: قَوْمُو
 لِلَّهِ قَانِتِينَ. وَانْذَرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا. وَأَشَدُّ ذِكْرًا. فَتُوبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ تَوْبَةً نَّصُوحًا
 وَاللَّهُ تَوَّابٌ رَحِيمٌ. بَارَكَ اللَّهُ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ بِلِقَاءِ الْغَظِيمِ. وَنَفَعْنَا وَإِيَّاكُمْ بِالْآيَاتِ
 وَذِكْرِ الْحَكِيمِ. إِنَّهُ تَعَالَى جَوَادٌّ كَرِيمٌ مَلِكٌ بَرَّوْفٌ رَحِيمٌ وَرَبُّ حَلِيمٌ ه

Meaning: All praise is for Allah Tala who is the creator and owner of whole world and is the care taker. I witness that there is no God except Allah and none is worth worshiping except Him and no one is share holder with Him. He is One and pure and defect less. All need His help. He does not need any body's help and He does not need from any one.

And I also witness that Hazrat Mohammed ﷺ SAS is a man and the beloved prophet of Allah whom Allah has made Rahmatul Lil Alameen and Shafiul Muznibeen and sent him.

Our prophet ﷺ SAS, loved poor, downtrodden and the fakirs in particular. And he is best source in our both the worlds. Many many Darood and Salam on our prophet ﷺ SAS and and his family and Ashab.

Brothders of Islam: Beware and listen:

Qayamat is very near and Allah Tala will be in very wild mood. Thus even the biggest Angels and prophets will be afraid and will be crying: O'God. O'God. And our prophet ﷺ SAS will be thinking about his Ummat and will be weeping and will be doing Sijda and praying to Allah about his Ummat. Upon this Allah will become cool and will be in such a happy mood that he will also start calling : Ya'Habibi: Ya'Habibi: Ya'Habibi, Ya'Habibi.

That is, O'my beloved : Do not weep, I shall hide the sins and I shall pardon. I shall make you happy in respect of your Ummat.

*Do Jahan Chahte hain Razaye Quda
 Qud Quda Chahta hai Razaye Habeeb.*